

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

LAMAR SMITH,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 16, 2011.

Hon. LAMAR SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House
of Representatives, Rayburn Office Build-
ing, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012. I agree that the Committee on the Judiciary has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on the Judiciary is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON,
Chairman.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RUSS CARNAHAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 31, 2011

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, due to an incorrectly recorded vote on the Cole Amendment #27 to H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, the record reflects a misrepresentation of my position. I would like the RECORD to show that I firmly oppose this amendment which would exempt federal contractors from campaign disclosure requirements.

I was disappointed by the Supreme Court's January, 2010, ruling on Citizens United v. the Federal Election Commission, which overturned provisions of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 making it easier for big business and special interests to secretly finance political campaigns. As such, last year I cosponsored and voted in favor of H.R. 5175, the Democracy is Strengthened by Casting Light on Spending in Elections (DISCLOSE) Act, which would promote transparency and disclosure in federal elections and counteract some of the most detrimental impacts of the Citizens United decision.

I believe that Congress must address the unsustainable demands of campaign fundraising and enact tougher laws governing the actions of both legislators and special interests. In keeping with my views on campaign finance reform, please let the RECORD show my opposition to this amendment.

HONORING COLONEL JAMES
SUMMERS

HON. TIM GRIFFIN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 31, 2011

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Colonel James

Summers on his retirement from the Arkansas Air National Guard. Col. Summers served as the Commander of the 189th Airlift Wing in the Arkansas Air National Guard at Little Rock Air Force Base in Little Rock, Arkansas from November of 2007 until his retirement on March 15, 2011.

Col. Summers joined the Armed Forces as a Marine Officer in 1979. During his time in the Marine Corps, he served as a flight line division officer for the Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 268, a United States Marine Corps helicopter squadron consisting of CH-46E Sea Knight transport helicopters. After his release from the Marine Corps in 1985, Col. Summers was commissioned into the United States Coast Guard where he flew a variety of aircraft, including the C-130, on training and operational missions.

Col. Summers joined the Arkansas Air National Guard in 1991 as an instructor pilot for C-130Es in the 154th Training Squadron. Throughout his 20-year service in the Arkansas Air National Guard, Col. Summers has been a tremendous leader. His successor Col. Steve Eggensperger, who served under Col. Summers as the 189th's Operation Group Commander, stated that "Col. Summers was truly the Top Gun Pilot of the 189th Airlift Wing. Not only did he have vast flying experience and great stick and rudder skills, but he was a decisive leader who was respected by everyone in Team Little Rock, active duty and guard alike."

During the recent tragic and destructive storms in Arkansas, Col. Summers and other members of the Arkansas Air National Guard responded to the call of their communities to help with search and rescue, security, transportation, and road clearing. I thank Col. Summers for his hard work and leadership during this time when the Arkansas Air National Guard was seamlessly assisting with the needs of our State while also deploying Airmen overseas to support the war effort.

On behalf of all Arkansans, I thank Col. Summers for his service to our nation and to our great State. Col. Summers's leadership and experience were vital to the 189th Airlift Wing, and I know that he will be missed. I wish him and his family—his wife, Tina, and their three children Matt, Meredith, and Andrew—well in his retirement.

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION'S SANTA BARBARA DECLARATION

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 31, 2011

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's Santa Barbara Declaration, drafted February 17, 2011.

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, a non-profit and non-partisan organization based in Santa Barbara that has worked for peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons since 1982, hosted a conference in February 2011 on the dangers of nuclear deterrence. The statement, drafted by experts from around the world, outlines many reasons to work toward the eradication of nuclear weapons.

I urge my colleagues to read the Santa Barbara Declaration and strive to build a more peaceful world.

REJECT NUCLEAR DETERRENCE: AN URGENT CALL TO ACTION

Nuclear deterrence is a doctrine that is used as a justification by nuclear weapon states and their allies for the continued possession and threatened use of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear deterrence is the threat of a nuclear strike in response to a hostile action. However, the nature of the hostile action is often not clearly defined, making possible the use of nuclear weapons in a wide range of circumstances.

Nuclear deterrence threatens the murder of many millions of innocent people, along with severe economic, climate, environmental, agricultural and health consequences beyond the area of attack.

Nuclear deterrence requires massive commitments of resources to the industrial infrastructures and organizations that make up the world's nuclear weapons establishments, its only beneficiaries.

Despite its catastrophic potential, nuclear deterrence is widely, though wrongly, perceived to provide protection to nuclear weapon states, their allies and their citizens.

Nuclear deterrence has numerous major problems:

1. Its power to protect is a dangerous fabrication. The threat or use of nuclear weapons provides no protection against an attack.

2. It assumes rational leaders, but there can be irrational or paranoid leaders on any side of a conflict.

3. Threatening or committing mass murder with nuclear weapons is illegal and criminal. It violates fundamental legal precepts of domestic and international law, threatening the indiscriminate slaughter of innocent people.

4. It is deeply immoral for the same reasons it is illegal: it threatens indiscriminate and grossly disproportionate death and destruction.

5. It diverts human and economic resources desperately needed to meet basic human needs around the world. Globally, approximately \$100 billion is spent annually on nuclear forces.

6. It has no effect against non-state extremists, who govern no territory or population.

7. It is vulnerable to cyber attack, sabotage, and human or technical error, which could result in a nuclear strike.

8. It sets an example for additional countries to pursue nuclear weapons for their own nuclear deterrent force.

Its benefits are illusory. Any use of nuclear weapons would be catastrophic.

Nuclear deterrence is discriminatory, anti-democratic and unsustainable. This doctrine must be discredited and replaced with an urgent commitment to achieve global nuclear disarmament. We must change the discourse by speaking truth to power and speaking truth to each other.

Before another nuclear weapon is used, nuclear deterrence must be replaced by humane, legal and moral security strategies. We call upon people everywhere to join us in demanding that the nuclear weapon states and their allies reject nuclear deterrence and negotiate without delay a Nuclear Weapons Convention for the phased, verifiable, irreversible and transparent elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Blase Bonpane, Ph.D.*, Director, Office of the Americas; Theresa Bonpane*, Founding Director, Office of the Americas; John Burroughs, Ph.D.*, Executive Director, Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy; Jacqueline Cabasso*, Executive Director, Western States Legal Foundation; Ben Cohen, Co-